

(THE PALAIS ROYAL.) The Palais Royal informally opens the autumn season tomorrow-with special prices for the newly fashionable garments. Note that the Saturday half

holiday is discontinued and that the store is to be open tomorrow from 8 a.m. to 5 69c for 89c Sacques. \$5.98 for \$8 Jackets.

lapped seams. All sizes, in pinks, red, old rose, violet, blues and grays.

These New Eiderdown Dressing Sacques are made

with ripple back, attractive turn-over collar and

89c for \$1 Skirts.

as you walk. Any lingering doubt is dispelled

A Silk Petticoat to those who catch a glimpse

29c for 35c Hose.

The best of 35c quality Lisle Thread Stockings, plain and fancy. Regular patrons know the su-periority of the Palais Royal's 35c Hose.

The correct Autumn-Winter Style English Covert Cloth Jackets, lined throughout. Why not buy now-save \$2, and very probably a doctor's bill.

\$1.50 to \$6 Waists.

The correct autumn styles are just received. Ready for you tomorrow on third floor. Materials are French flannel, cheviot, pique and madras. Note the tailor stitching and strappings.

\$5 for \$6 Skirts.

The new autumn style Walking and Dress Skirts. Tailor-finished and fitting to perfection. They are

"Palais Royal" Waists.

Made expressly for the Palais Royal from imported models, in French flannel effects. Determined to offer the best waists in Washington at these prices-59c and 98c. Every possible effort has been made to succeed. This can be truly said—the makers and the Palais Royal have been content with unusually small profit, relying on selling very much greater than usual quantities. First showing tomorrow on third floor.

29c Ribbons, 19c.

(Tomorrow Only.) Satin Taffeta Ribbons 5 inches wide. Regular patrons will be glad to learn that the regular stock of 29c Ribbons is off-red and that a full range of shades is here to

Mennen's Talcum, 10c.

(Tomorrow Only.) The genuine Mennen's, made to retail at 25c box. 10c for tomorrow only, and not at wholesale. Dealers will please note this.

Cuticura Soap, 16c.

(Tomorrow Only.) The Genuine "Cuticura," made to retail at 25c, 16c for tomorrow only-and the right reserved to limit the quantity sold each purchaser.

Coke's Cure, 59c.

(Tomorrow Only.) Coke's Dandruff Cure needs no introduc-tion. 59c instead of 75c for large bottles— but not at wholesale.

\$2.49 Bags, \$1.25. (Tomorrow Only.)

Genuine Cut Steel Bags, each bead sewed on by hand. Mounted on best imported frames. Half price-\$1.25. The best \$5.50 Bags for only \$2.98.

\$1 Veilings, 68c.

(Tomorrow Only.) The new Chiffon Veils, in all the popular colorings including black, white, brown and navy, in combination. Experts here to show the correct adjustment of them.

25c Handkerchiefs, 21c.

(Tomorrow Only.) Daintiest of 25c Lace-trimmed Handker-chiefs—at 21c. Are not the Palais Royal's 25c Handkerchiefs the daintiest in Wash-ington?

50c Ties, 39c.

(Tomorrow Only.) The popular Mechlin Lace Ties, 1½ yards long. White and butter shades to choose from.

\$1 Gloves, 59c. (Tomorrow Only.)

Ladles' Kid Gloves in the correct autumn shades, tans and browns. \$1 quality at 59c—but not fitted to the hand.

75c Belts, 48c.

(Tomorrow Only.) new Postillion Belts, the acme of Ready for inspection and sale to-ow in Jewelry Department, at G street

25c Jewelry, 15c.

(Tomorrow Only.) Besides jewelry proper are included Hair and Cloth Brushes, with imitation ebony backs. 25c to 50c articles are offered at only 15c.

\$1 Jewelry, 48c.

(Tomorrow Only.) 54-Inch-long Coral Chains and Steel Combs set with jewels are included, with many other attractive articles.

"Temporal Power," Marie Corelli's Latest Novel.

(Only out yesterday and promptly here.) 37c instead of \$2.50 for Cloth-bound Services of William McKinley and Life of Theodore Roosevelt."

25c for 50c edition of "Dross," by Henry Seton Merriman. "Dross" only in name—it's a treasure of a novel.

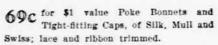
86c instead of \$2 for "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." by John Lothrop Motleys; 2 vols., cloth bound.

7c for 50c edition of "A Life for a Life" and other stories by Dora Harvey Munyon. 15c instead of \$1 for "Immortelles," relations from Tennyson, arranged by Rose Porter. A very popular edition.

Children's Goods.

(Tomorrow Only.)

In the 50c lot are 75c to \$1 Hats, Caps, Dresses, Guimpes, Skirts and Night Gowns, in sizes up to 14 years. In the lot at \$2 are \$3.50 value Infants' Long and Short Bedford Cord Coats, lined with mercerized sateen and trimmed with braid and ribbons. Better variety and better quality were never before offered at 50c and \$2.



39c for Children's \$1 Wash Dresses, in sizes 6 months to 4 years. Choice of various styles, with high and low necks.

44c for daintiest of India Linon Guimps. Note the tucking and the hemstitched ruffles. Sizes 2 to 12 years. Third floor.



Wash Day Necessities.

The Palais Royal basement will be besieged tomorrow. Come as early as possible, but also remember the store will be open until 5 p.m. Note the special

Best Quality Clothes Pins, 100 Glass Wash Boards......29c.

Wire Clothes Line, 50 ft.....10c. Cotton Clothes Line, 50 feet 10c. Cedar Wash Tubs.......59c. Galvanized Wash Tubs.......50c. Cedar Pails, welded hoops.....19c. Wood Fiber Pails......19c.

Wash Boilers, 50c. size......39c. "Grand" Clothes Wringers ... 98c.

Palais Royal, G& 11th Sts.

SHE IS NOT RECOGNIZED AS KING'S EQUAL.

In Affairs of State She is a Mere Figurehead, but She Has Valuable Perquisites.

From the Pittsburg Gazette. As consort Queen Alexandra enjoys the rare privilege of being the first subject of the realm, for, although she shares many of the king's honors and prerogatives, she is not recognized by law as his equal, but merely as his subject. In every respect, therefore, her powers are quite distinct from those of her illustrious spouse, and, despite the fact that in certain matters she is no better off than the humblest woman owing allegiance to the sovereign, yet in others she may exercise time-honored pre-

rogatives without the king's sanction.

Amenable to the Nation's Laws. The queen consort is a public person in the proper sense of the term, and, with few exceptions, is, unlike the king, amenable to the laws of the land. In matters of business this is especially noticeable, for she is on precisely the same footing as any other subject, and may transact business, property in any way she pleases by will. She is quite at liberty to open a shop in quite at liberty to open a shop in the city, should she be so inclined, and do business like an ordinary person. case, should she become bankrupt, her affairs would have to go through the usual procedure in the court of bankruptcy, and her creditors could exact legal redress for any debts she refused to pay; she, in her turn, being entitled to the same privilege.

Distinctive Privileges.

The queen consort is in no wise responsible to the king for what she does, inasmuch as the sovereign is supposed to have his time too fully occupied with affairs of state to be able to manage those of his wife also, and he could not be called to account for any debts she chose to incur. From early Saxon times the consort has been granted privileges which do not fall to the lot of any other married woman, for, in the eyes of the law, the queen consort is always unmarried. Moreover, she has the distinction of being the only lady in the land not amenable to the provisions of the married woman's property act, and is thus vested with sole responsibility for her own actions, although no agreement or doc-ument of any kind issued by her would be looked upon as legal if it did not bear her signature in full, "Alexandra, queen of Great Britain."

Queen's Legal Advisers.

The queen's legal advisers are adjudicatod by her own attorney general and solicstor general. There was a time when the consort had her own courts, but now

QUEEN'S PRIVILEGES | her attorney general and solicitor general can claim a place within the bar of the king's court, even though they be members of the junior bar.

Notwithstanding the fact that the queen could be sued for debt, she could not be lodged in a debtors' prison, nor, indeed, in any penitentiary, without the express sancion or command of the king. Therefore there would be little to restrain her from continually breaking the nation's laws, but in this case the matter would be brought by parliament before the king, who would be required to reprimand or mete out pur-ishment compatible with the gravity of the offense. Neither could she be called upon to pay any rates and taxes, even if she owned business premises in the city, and, by proving her identity, she can pass free through any toll gate.

How the Laws Protect Her.

When Mary Tudor came to the throne and married the notorious Philip of Spain, no law existed which could warrant the arrest of any person plotting against the consort's life on a charge of high treason. and, under these circumstances, several conspiracies were formed to destroy Philip in the event of his visiting Eng-land. These, when discovered, led to the passing of a special act of parliament, which made it high treason for any one o "compass or imagine the death of our lady, the queen's companion, as of the queen herself," a statute which was conidered equally relevant to a consort of the opposite sex. So long as King Edvard lives, therefore, Queen Alexandra is protected by this law, but directly he dies its application to his widow falls, and a plotter against her life could only be dealt der. If, on the other hand, she is herself the conspirator against the king's life, she can be charged with high treason and must be tried by the peers of the house of lords, when, should she be found guilty, she may be punished with death; a precedent having leyn, who lost her head through her con-viction on a trumped-up charge of treason. Curiously enough, when the king dies al the consort's prerogatives become invalid and she may not even marry again without the consent of the new monarch.

A Mere Figurehead.

As regards affairs of state, the queen consort is merely a figurehead, for she is powerless to take an active part in the government of the kingdom. No state document bears her signature, it being implied that the king's signature includes hers. also. Nevertheless, there are occasions when the consort may be appointed to take her hus-band's place at the helm of state, namely, in the event of his being suddenly render incapable of fulfilling pressing duties. this case a written warranty has to be drawn up by the monarch, and forwarded to the chief minister, authorizing the recognition of his consort. This extremity, however, is rarely resorted to, the last occa-sion being in 1732, when George II appoint-ed Queen Caroline to act in his stead during a period of indisposition, brought about by an attack of fever. But, even should this

OLD-TIME RAILROADING.

A Few Relics That a Connecticut Station Master Prizes. From the Hartford Post

Station Master William H. Collins, who

began his career with the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, May 17, 1847, has a number of interesting relics in his office early days of railroading in this state. The collection contains the old bell that was used at the depot when it was located on Mulberry street. It was rung regularly five be thought of for an instant on account of list dimensions, not being half as big as an Thurston and James S. Morsell, the first what lends an ineffable interest. It was Walter Jones was the United States attorits belongings being as nimble as in youth. was rung.

It was not until 1847 that tallow candles were given up as a means of lighting cars at night. Oil was introduced at that time, and with it came the first type of lantern. The first lantern used on the road between New Haven and Hartford is still preserved in the collection of relics guarded by Station Master Collins. It weighs six and onehalf pounds. The conductor's lantern of the present period will not exceed threequarters of a pound in weight. The second type of conductor's lantern to be introduced was carried on the arm by means of an iron band at the bottom through which the arm was extended. It was also a heavy and awkward device. In the third type the position of the iron band was changed, being at the top instead of the

Doom of Russian Peasantry. From the Pilgrim.

The Russian peasantry is gradually becoming a horseless peasantry, a peasantry without cattle and without sheep. Though the agricultural population has increased largely during the last generation, the peasants have not only fewer horses and cattle ants have not only lewer norses and cattle per head, but they possess fewer absolutely. In the black earth central governments, where the peasants have lost 44 per cent of their food, they have lost no less than 48 per cent of their cattle. In the Volga prov-inces a similar decline in horse breeding inces a similar decline in horse breeding took place. The number of peasants with even one horse has decreased; with the result that the average Russian village today contains, what it never contained even in the days of serfage, a large number of families who are totally incapable of farming, and who are forced to let their fields to the prosperous minority, and hire themselves out as laborers, either in the field or the factory. After a bad harvest the peasan attack of fever. But, even should this temporary power be given the queen, she is restrained from all interference in ecclesiastical matters, and may not sign a death warrant or reprieve a prisoner lying under sentence of death, though she is at liberty to authorize a stay of execution.

Selves out as laborers, either in the field or ant is compelled to sell his horse in order to pay his taxes. He must sell it in the autumn when prices are low; in spring he has no money to buy it back; and recourse to the money lender at 1,000 per cent ruins

Register General Begun Nearly a Century Ago.

FIRST NUMBER IN 1816

FIVE HUNDRED COPIES OF THE VOLUME PRINTED.

List of Government Officials and Army and Navy Officers It Contained.

It is not generally known that the United States Official Register, popularly the Blue Book, now represented by two large volumes, is, as a general register, less than a century old. Such, however, is the case, for, although prior to the war of 1812 there appeared congressional directories, which, in addition to the names, residences and committeees of the Senate and House of Representatives, contained the names of the principal officers of the government, possibly one hundred, it was not till 1816 that a general register of the executive officers and employes of the departments and of the army and navy appeared. This was published in this city, and but 500 copies were ordered to be printed-a calf-bound volume of less than 200 pages, measuring less than five inches by eight. The lists for the State, Treasury, War and Navy and Post Office departments take up one-half the book, and those of the post offices the remainder. It is entitled "A register of officers and agents, civil military and naval, in the service of the United States, on the 30th day of September, 1816; together with the names, force and condition of all the ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and when and where built: Pre-pared at the Department of State, in purstate the Department of State, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of the 27th of April, 1816. City of Washington. Printed by Jonathan Elliot. 1816."

The resolution authorizing its publication is given by the control of the c

is given in full. Not a few of the same family names are to be found on the government register to-day, and numbers who have won high places in their country's service may recognize the names of their grandfathers on the rolls. Those conversant with the old mu-nicipal affairs of the District cities will also find that many department clerks and many officers of the army and navy then

filled positions in the city councils.

The register begins with the name of the President, James Madison, at \$25,000 per annum, and the roster of the State Department follows, James Monroe, Secretary, and seat of government as place of employment heading it. There are twelve names given—John Graham, Stephen Pleasanton, Daniel Brent, Richard Forrest, John B. Colvin, Josiah W. King and J. H. Purviance, clerks; John P. Maul and Joseph Warren, messengers in the department proper, and Dr. William Thornton, William Elliot and Benjamin Fenwick, in the patent

The Treasury Department, under Alex. J. Dallas, had a total of eighty-four names on its rolls, ten in the Secretary's office, seventeen in the controller's office, eighteen in the auditor's office, twenty-four in the register's office, seven in the treasurer's office, eleven in the revenue bureau and fourteen in the land office. Among them were S. McKean, C. P. Polk, John Woodside, Lund Washington, Pontius D. Stelle, John N. Lovejoy, John Coyle, Joseph, Mi-chael, Joseph R. and John R. Nourse, Joseph cnael, Joseph R. and John R. Nourse, Joseph Stretch, James McCleary, Rev. Dr. James Laurie, John D. Barclay, W. B. Randolph, T. L. Thurston, John Laub, S. H. Smith, John Thaw, Joseph Cassin, Basil Waring, Josiah Meigs, F. T. Tschiffely, N. B. Van Zandt, John M. Moore and Joseph Wilson.

War and Navy Departments. The Secretary of War, W. H. Crawford, had seventy-two employes, including Nathaniel Frye, Andrew Ramsey, Wm. Hickey. Timothy P. Andrews, R. T. Queen, Robt. Brent, John C. Brent, R. G. Brent, Tobias Lear, Peter Hagner, Charles Eaken, W. Ramsey, Richard Cutts, J. N. Moulder, Jonah Seaver, Charles Cruikshank, Charles Vinson and John Sessford. The Navy Department then had a force

of thirty persons, under Secretary B. W. Crowinshield, among them Benj. Homans, W. Goldsborough, Thomas H. Gillis, Henry Forrest, Robert Getty, William Clagett, James H. Handy, Joseph Mechlin, William Alex. Suter, Enoch M. Lowe, John H. Lowe, George John and Ezekial Macdanie Return J. Meigs was the Postmaster General and had twenty-five employes; Abraham Bradley, jr., his assistant; Phin-

eas Bradley, principal clerk; Andrew Coyle, Thomas B. Dyer, James Hewett, Coyle, Thomas B. Dyer, James Hewett, Tappan Webster, James M. Varnum, Rev. O. B. Brown, John McLeod, Alex. Dyer, Chauncey Bestor, Andrew Tate, David Shoemaker, Joseph Burroughs and Nathan-The officers of the Senate were Charles

Cutts, secretary; Samuel Turner, J. G. Mc-Donald and L. H. Machen, clerks; Mountjoy Bayly, sergeant-at-arms, and Henry Tims, doorkeeper. The House of Representatives had Thomas Dougherty as chief clerk; Samuel Burch, John T. Frost, Benjamin Sprigg. B. M. Herry and Thomas Pat-terson, clerks; Thomas Dunn, sergeant-atarms; Thomas Claxton, doorkeeper; Benja-min Burch, assistant doorkeeper, and James Barron, messenger. George Watterson was the librarian.

Richard Bland Lee of Virginia was commissioner of claims, with Perrin Willis, in the union station, illustrative of the clerk. Thomas L. McKenney was superintendent of Indian trade, with Jere W. Bronaugh, John W. Rich and Meade Fitzhugh, clerks. The office was located in Georgetown.

Richard Rush was the Attorney General, minutes before a train started, giving ample warning of the train's departure. This bell is a curiosity in its way. It would not The judges of the Circuit Court of the United States. The judges of the Circuit Court of the

suspended on a spiral wire, with spring ney; Washington Boyd, marshal, and Will-enough in it to keep the bell sounding for lam Brent, clerk for Washington county, a minute or two at a time. Old as the wire is, the spring has not been lost, the bell and James Barnes was collector of customs at its belonging belong belong belong the spring the sprin Georgetown with \$1,739.74 compensation, boundaries were not as extensive and Charles Simms at Alexandria; W. A. difficulty in hearing the bell through the Bla e was collector of the direct tax for the own from boundary to boundary when it District. James L. Cathcart was consul to Cadiz, Spain.

The Roster of Fighters.

The army list gives the names of thirtytwo on the general staff, forty-one in the ordnance department, eighty-six in the medical, twenty-five in the engineer, about forty in the light artillery, one hundred and fifty in the corps of artillery and about forty in each of the eight infantry regiments and the rifle regiment. Jacob Brown and Andrew Jackson, were major generals; Alexander Macomb, Edmund P. Gaines, Winfield Scott and E. W. Ripley, the brigadier generals; Colonel Daniel Parker, as adjutant, and inspector general, headed the list of general staff, in which, with others, were Colonel John E. Wool, inspector general; Major C. J. Nourse, assistant adjutant general; Majors John Anderson, Isaac Roberdean, John J. Abert, James Kearney and Stephen H. Long, topographical engineers; Colonel George Gibson, quartermaster general, and Captain Mark Hardin, assistant quartermaster general. These were all at one time residents here, some of them permanent. Of the ordnance officers, headed by Colonel D. Wadsworth, Colonel Bomford was well known from his long residence at Kal-orama, and Captain N. Baden, Wm. Wade and Lieutenants James Simonson and John Symington, as commandants of the Wash-In the medical department were: Tobias Watkins, Robert Archer and Cornelius Cuningham, well known citizens; Thomas

> The Marine Corps. Lieut. Col. Franklin Wharton heads the

Hanson, judge advocate, and Robert Elliot, chaplain, lived here. General Sam Houston of Texas was then a lieutenant of infantry, having won a commission. President Taylor, Generals Worth and Twiggs, prominent lor, Generals Worth and Twiggs, prominent in the Mexican war, were infantry officers, while Generals J. S. Swift; J. S. Totten, Nathan Towson, Roger Jones, T. S. Jesup, were in other branches of the service.

Among the cadets were Samuel Ringgold of Maryland, of flying artillery celebrated with the cadets were samuel Ringgold of Maryland, of flying artillery celebrates of the service. old of Maryland, of lying artistery celeb-lity, and Wm. McIntire, G. W. Swift, George D. Ramsey, Edward Polk, W. S. Newton, Benedict Maul, John H. Pleasanton Edward Lambert, Thos. O. Bruff, John Coo-

WE CASH PENSION CHECKS For the Accommodation of Our Customers.

HAHN'S SHOES FAMOUS

For Their Matchless Durability.

Fall weather will strongly suggest "HAHN'S RELIABLE SHOES" because, in buying these, the very name of "HAHN" is a more protecting guarantee than the most carefully worded, printed bond. For more than 30 years the name of "HAHN" has stood for the utmost Reliability in shoes-today it stands for a higher standard of Shoe-quality and style than ever before.

Don't judge a shoe by its appearance; for the most inferior qualities can be easily disguised by skilled painting and finishing. It's the LEATHER that costs and tells in the wear! Because of our tremendous buying-advantages we can afford to put the best LEATHER into our shoes and yet charge no more than others charge for unsatisfactory

Tomorrow's introductory prices on many new fall shoes will set the ball a-rolling for the biggest fall shoe trade ever known.

SCHOOL SHOES That Are RELIABLE.

95c. IRON CLADS.

Though low in price, our "Iron Clad" Shoes look and wear fully as well as most Shoes sold at other stores for \$1.50 .- Our "Iron Clads" are dressy, have good stout leather Soles and heels and are made of serviceable Kid, Calf and Patent leather. All Sizes for Boys and Girls

'Monument' \$1.50

\$1.95 Hand-welt Shoes.

Finest Kid and Box Calf hand-sewed welted Dressy School Shoes, most of them with invisible Cork soles to exclude dampness. Shoes that are made on faultlessly fitting, high-toned Styles—that have the character, appearance and wear of the usual \$3 kinds. All Sizes and Widths for Misses and Boys aged from 9 to 15 years. None as good were ever sold for \$1.95.

FREE SCHOLAR'S.COMPANIONS With School-Shoes Tomorrow Only.

Splendid Fall-News. FOR THE WOMEN.

1,800 Pairs brand-new \$4.00 guaranteed Patent Ideal Kid Fall Boots at.....

By placing an unusually large order during a dull period last Spring—we have been able to secure this lot of exceptionally well made and stylish hand-made Boots,—regular \$4 qualities,—at such a low price that we can sell them at \$2.95.—A printed guarantee with each Pair assuring a new Pair FREE if Uppers break before first Sole.

Washington "BELLE" - - -

Our "Ideal" Cur "Ideal" Ladies' Boots - - \$1.50

8 Styles of the prettiest, most honestly made Vici Kid and Box Calf Ladies' Boots ever sold at \$2 or over. — No lady need to be ashamed to wear these—they look and wear as well as Shoes costing double their price.

Our beautiful new Fall Styles of "Washington Belle" Kid and Calf hand-sewed turn and welt Boots are here.—You ought to see 'em.—Nothing to equal them anywhere under \$3.

Fall Shoe-Surprises FOR THE MEN.

That Special Sale of Men's \$3.00 hand-made Shoes at.....

That special lot of Men's hand-made Box Calf and Vict Kid Shoes made to sell for \$3 (and so stamped) is dwindling down rapidly at the low price of \$1.95.—Better come at once,—all Sizes and Widths here yet,—but we can't tell how long.

GUARANTEED

Regular \$5 Shoes selling for only \$3.50. Not made of Patent Calf or Colt, but of Booth & Co.'s genuine Patent ideal Kid—which is always soft and which is undoubtedly the best Patent leather the world over.—4 new Fall Shapes Laced and Button.

Union-made

"Metropolis" -

Hand-made Shoes of carefully selected Vici Kid, Box and Velvet Calf—with Texas oak-tanned single or double Soles,—drill or leather lined.—Surpasses any other Shoe sold for the price.

Special Clean-up Bargains in Summer Shoes.



Cor. 7th and K Sts., 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave., 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Breliable shoe houses.

A. Eliason, Joseph Hodgson, W. A. W. O'Neal, Robt. W. O'Neal, Andrew Ramsey, George F. Lindsley, John C. Jones, Ed. T. Taylor and Catesby Ap. H. Ball of the District of Columbia. John Mason was the commissary general of prisoners; Asbury Dickens, afterward secretary of the Senate, chief clerk; John Smith, later clerk of the circuit court, as clerk, and Richard Smith, long connected

ledge, Chas. W. Simmons, W. H. Kerr, W.

with the bank of the United States, and Bank of the Metropolis, was the money In the list of nearly forty Indian agents appears the name of Return J. Melgs, at the Cherokee agency.

and it contains the name, pay, place of na-tivity and employment of over eight hundred persons, including the officers of the Marine Corps. Like those of other branches of the government, many of the names of the officers shine brightly on the scroll of history, being intimately connected with the achievements of our navy and also figure in the local history of the district, for it seems that numbers of public-spirited titizens gave their services to the corporation, their neighbors and associates, whatever manner that seemed conductive to the good of the young capital. There appear the names of thirty-two captains headed by Alexander Murray, and among the names appear those of John Rodgers James Barron, William and Joseph Bainbridge, Decatur, Hull, Tingey, Stewart Perry, Morris, Cassin, D. T. Patterson, L. Warrington. Captains Tingey, Hull and Cassin are well remembered for their long than twenty-five were the masters com mandant, among whom was A.ex. Wads-worth, who long resided near the treasury in the vicinity of 12th and K streets north-west. About one hundred were lleutenants and familiar to the student of the nation's history, as well as those versed in local affairs are the names of many of them. There were four Nicholsons—Joseph, born in Massachusetts; Joseph J., in Maryland John B., in Virginia, and N. D., in Massachusetts. Some of them were quite well known for their residence here. Among others who dwelt here were W. B. Shubrick, F. A. Parker, J. H. Aulick, C. H. Skinner Joseph Cassin, Dulany Forrest, W. S. Gor don. Baily Washington, J. T. Newton, T W. Magruder, L. Warrington and R. B. Ran-doplh. There were about one hundred surgeons and surgeons' mates. Among these were Edward Cutbush, Bally Washington Chas. B. Hamilton and John Harrison. The hem Andrew Hunter, at the time stationed here. The midshipmen numbered over three hundred, and in the list are the names of Arthur Bainbridge, Jacob Crowningshield. Thos. Dornin, S. F. Du Pont, D. G. Farragut, L. M. Goldsborough, Moses H. Hunter David Hunter, D. N. Ingraham, J. B. Mont

gomery, John Marston, J. J. Nicholson, James Nicholson, W. C. Nicholson, W. B. Nicholson, J. M. Nicholson, W. W. Ram-say, C. Stribling, I. Shubrick and T. A. In the list of about seventy-five safling masters are the names of Edward Barry. Salvatore Catalano, Marmaduke Dove and Salvatore Catalano, Marmaduke Dove and Nahum Warren. who were all old residents of this city. The name of David Eaton is in the list of twenty boatswains, he being then on the Hornet, but for many years afterward he was attached to the Wash-ington yard. There were twenty-five gun-ners, eighteen sailmakers and four mas-ter mates.

marine corps, with Daniel Carmick and John Hall majors, sixteen captains and forty lieutenants. The list includes the names of Captains Archibald Henderson,

ardson, W. Nicol, Charles Ford, T. A. Linton, James Edelin and Robt. M. Desha were then on duty here.

There were eighteen navy agents and six navy storekeepers, of whom one, Edward Du Val, was located in this city. Tunis Craven, who had also been the storekeeper here, was then at Portsmouth, N. H. Wm. Doughty appears as naval constructor. Thomas Murray, Benj. Moore and George McCauley were on duty here. James Carberry appears as inspector and measurer of timber in this city.

hundred has ever given the matter a The pay at that date was much less than at present-the department clerks receiving as little as \$500 per year and the chie lerks \$2,000, the average being about The portion of the book devoted to the navy consists of about twenty-five pages, reaus, \$3,000. The judges of the Supreme Court of the United States received \$3,500 each; the chief justice, \$4,000; the chief judge of the Circuit Court of the District, \$2.200, and the others \$2,000 each.

The army pay table shows that major generals received \$200 per month and fifteen daily rations; brigadier generals, \$104 and twelve rations; colonels, \$75 and six rations; lieutenant colonels, \$60 and four rations; majors, \$50 and four rations; captains, \$40; lieutenants, \$30 and \$24 respectively, and three rations each; sergeants, \$8; corporals, \$7 and privates \$5 per month and one ration.

The navy pay was for some captains \$100 per month and sixteen rations per day; others, \$75 and eight rations; masters con mandant, \$60 and five rations; lieutenants, \$40 and \$50, respectively, and three and four rations; surgeons, \$50 and two rations; surgeons mates, \$30 and two rations; chaplains, \$40 and two rations; midshipman, \$19 and one ration; sailing masters. carpenters and sallmakers, \$20 and two rations; masters' mates, \$20 and one ra-tion. Majors of marines received \$50 per month and four rations; captains, \$40 and three rations; first lieutenants, \$30 and three rations, and second lieutenants, \$25

Origin of a Famous Song.

From the Chicago News. Bizet, the composer of the world famous opera, "Carmen," and Halevy, his librettist once occupied apartments whost outer doors opened on the same landing. As soon as he had finished an air Bizet would hasten to submit it to his neighbor, who subjected it to the most severe criticism. From morning to night the plano resounded in the composer's apartments. One night Bizet finished a dramatic bit in which he flattered in it himself he had successfully sketched the pride of a triumphant toreador after a successful bull fight. But Halevy listened in silence and showed but a moderate enthustasm. Bizet, somewhat piqued, asked the cause of his coldness. "It's good, I admit," said Halevy. "In fact, it's too good. It lacks movement—it lacks snap-in short, it's not popular

"Not popular!" shouted the piqued com-poser. "Do you want me to write for the slums?" He went out in a huff, but soon relented, and in an hour returned with another air. "Listen to this," said he, "here's my toreador idea written down to your popular level." It was, indeed, the song of the toreador, and the only one which on the first night received an encore and seemed

The Needle's Eye.

"He has gone abroad to be baptized in the River Jordan, taking his pastor along with him.

CARS IN A STORM.

Electric Light is Turned on to Protect

The turning on of the electric lights in a trolley car by the members of its crew during heavy thunder and lightning storms is an occurrence that not one person in a

thought or considered why this was done. Whenever the lightning pranks begin the careful conductor sees that the lights of his car are turned on, even if it be in midday, and this is not to afford light during the darkness incident to a heavy storm. It is to protect the car and its occupants

from a bolt of lightning.

How the lighting of the incandescent globes acts as a protector against electric discharge from the heavens is not of a little interest. A well-informed conductor of one of the city lines explained the matter in this wise: "There are two reasons for it," he said. "One is for the protection of the car and the other for the protection of the passengers. When the lights are on and the car is at a standstill the trolley pole becomes a lightning rod.
"When a car is in motion the electric current, which leaves the powerhouse and is

carried along on the trolley wire, passes down through the wire in the car trolley pole into the motors of the car, setting the wheels into the rails, by which the cur-rent returns to the powerhouse. Thus the trolley wire, the car and the rails form a complete circuit. When a car is at a standstill the connection between the troiley and the motor is cut off, breaking the However, turning on the lights has the same effect as putting the car in motion—that is, it completes the circuit. That is the reason why the lights are on during a thunder storm.
"Should lightning strike a trolley wire the

flood of current would be carried with a rush to the nearest car. If this car should be in motion or the lights be turned on so that the circuit with the rails is complete rent of the lightning's stroke would pass down the trolley pole and through the car into the rails without doing any harm. The principle is the same as that of a lightning rod, which carries the electricity into the ground. But when there is no connection the current of a bolt of lightning would burn out the motors of the car, and, if strong enough, would shatter the car and injure the people who might be

Who Executed Charles I? From Harper's Magazine. In the burial register of Whitechapel, up-

der the year 1649, is the following entry:

"June 21. Richard Brandon, a man out

of Rosemary lane. This Brandon is neld to be the man who beheaded Charles I." A less distinguished candidate for the infamy was one William Howlett, actually condemned to death after the restoration for a part he never played, and only saved from the gallows by the urgent efforts of a few citizens who swore that Brandon did the deed. Brandon was not available for retribution. He had died in his bed six months after Charles was beheaded, and had been hurried ignominiously into his grave in Whitechapel churchyard. As public executioner of London he could hardly escape his destiny, but it is said that remorse and horror shortened his days. In his supposed "confession," a tract widely circulated at the time, he claims that he was "fetched out of bed by a troop of horse" and carried against his will to the scaffold. Also that he was paid f30, all in half crowns for the work and had "an for many years commandant; Samuel Miller, adjutant; John Crabb, paymaster; Alinto heaven?"

"Well, it will probably make him quite a
wright, John Heath and Lieuts. B. Richbit poorer, you know."

"And does that facilitate his entrance half crowns, for the work, and had "an orange stuck full of cloves, and a handkerchief out of the king's pocket." The orange he sold for the king's pocket." The orange has sold for the king's pocket."